

L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
1	93	photoacid same (carboxylic adj acid)	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/09/23 09:53
2	227653	surfactant	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/09/23 09:53
3	29	(photoacid same (carboxylic adj acid)) and surfactant	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/09/23 10:01
4	64	(photoacid same (carboxylic adj acid)) not ((photoacid same (carboxylic adj acid)) and surfactant)	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/09/23 10:11
5	127282	sulfonic adj acid	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/09/23 10:13
6	278009	carboxylic adj acid	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/09/23 10:11
7	307147	photosensitive or photoresist	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/09/23 10:12
8	4045	(sulfonic adj acid) and (carboxylic adj acid) and (photosensitive or photoresist)	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/09/23 10:12
9	22162	positive and photoresist	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/09/23 10:14
10	967	(sulfonic adj acid) and (carboxylic adj acid) and (positive and photoresist)	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/09/23 10:12
11	456	surfactant and ((sulfonic adj acid) and (carboxylic adj acid) and (positive and photoresist))	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/09/23 10:12
12	44039	(sulfonic adj acid) and (carboxylic adj acid)	USPAT	2002/09/23 10:13
13	16428	positive and photoresist	USPAT	2002/09/23 10:14
14	946	((sulfonic adj acid) and (carboxylic adj acid)) and (positive and photoresist)	USPAT	2002/09/23 10:14
15	456	surfactant and (((sulfonic adj acid) and (carboxylic adj acid)) and (positive and photoresist))	USPAT	2002/09/23 11:15
16	2	jp-2001100421-\$.did.	USPAT; JPO; DERWENT	2002/09/23 11:19
17	2	jp-2001033974-\$.did.	USPAT; JPO; DERWENT	2002/09/23 11:20
18	2	jp-2000258913-\$.did.	USPAT; JPO; DERWENT	2002/09/23 11:22
19	2	jp-2000235264-\$.did.	USPAT; JPO; DERWENT	2002/09/23 11:30

20	3	6270941.pn.	USPAT; JPO; DERWENT	2002/09/23 11:25
21	2	6156477.pn.	USPAT; JPO; DERWENT	2002/09/23 11:29
22	2	6274286.pn.	USPAT; JPO; DERWENT	2002/09/23 11:29
23	2	jp-11282163-\$.did.	USPAT; JPO; DERWENT	2002/09/23 11:56
24	0	photoacid adj mixture	USPAT	2002/09/23 11:31
25	18	photoacid near2 mixture	USPAT	2002/09/23 11:31
26	4	photoacid near2 blend	USPAT	2002/09/23 11:32
27	7	(carboxylic adj acid) and (photoacid near2 mixture)	USPAT	2002/09/23 11:34
28	2479	430/270.1.ccls.	USPAT	2002/09/23 11:34
29	609	corless	USPAT	2002/09/23 11:34
30	24	430/270.1.ccls. and corless	USPAT	2002/09/23 11:35
31	3654	ashton	USPAT	2002/09/23 11:35
32	7	(430/270.1.ccls. and corless) and ashton	USPAT	2002/09/23 11:38
33	2567	strong adj acid and weak adj acid	USPAT	2002/09/23 11:39
34	90	photoresist and (strong adj acid and weak adj acid)	USPAT	2002/09/23 11:39
35	39	(carboxylic adj acid) and (photoresist and (strong adj acid and weak adj acid))	USPAT	2002/09/23 11:40
36	2	jp-05181279-\$.did.	USPAT; JPO; DERWENT	2002/09/23 12:01
38	5	diphenyliodonium adj acetate	USPAT; JPO; DERWENT	2002/09/23 12:02
37	14	triphenylsulfonium adj acetate	USPAT; JPO; DERWENT	2002/09/23 12:34
39	2	5852128.pn.	USPAT; JPO; DERWENT	2002/09/23 12:35

(B) a **photoacid** generator comprising two or more chemical compounds, one being a compound which upon exposure to radiation generates a **carboxylic acid** having a boiling point of 150.degree. C. or higher under atmospheric pressure and the other a compound which upon exposure to radiation generates an acid other than a **carboxylic acid** (the resin composition described above is hereafter referred to as "negative tone resin composition").

Detailed Description Text - DETX (55):

The **photoacid** generator used in the positive tone resin composition (as the component (B)) and in the negative tone resin composition (as the component (B)) comprises two or more chemical compounds, wherein at least one of the constituents comprises "a compound that upon exposure to radiation generates a **carboxylic acid** having a boiling point of 150.degree. C. or higher under atmospheric pressure" (hereinafter called the "acid generator (B1)"), and also at least one of the constituents comprises "a compound that upon exposure to radiation generates an acid other than a **carboxylic acid**" (hereinafter called the "acid generator (B2)").

Detailed Description Text - DETX (94):

Surfactant

Detailed Description Text - DETX (95):

Further, in the positive tone resin composition and the negative tone resin composition, **surfactants** may be compounded to improve coatability, striation control, or the radiation sensitive resin composition developability.

Detailed Description Text - DETX (96):

As such a **surfactant**, any anionic, cationic, nonionic, or amphoteric type **surfactant** can be used, while the nonionic type is preferred among those mentioned. Specific examples of nonionic **surfactants** include, in addition to those generically known as polyoxyethylene--higher alkyl ethers, polyoxyethylene--higher alkylphenyl ethers, and polyethylene glycol--higher fatty acid diesters, the product series commercially known under the trademarks of KP (manufactured by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.), Polyflow (manufactured by Kyoeisha Chemical Co., Ltd.), EF Top (manufactured by Tohkem Product Co., Ltd.),



US006136500A

United States Patent [30]

Kobayashi et al.

[11] Patent Number: 6,136,500
[45] Date of Patent: Oct. 24, 2000

[54] RADIATION SENSITIVE RESIN COMPOSITION

[78] Inventors: Etsuji Kobayashi; Makoto Shimizu; Takayoshi Tanaka; Shiro Ichino
Iwatsubo, all of Yokohama, Japan

37660 4/2002 Japan
531-031 10/1992 Japan
44250 3/1991 Japan
940582 9/1993 Japan
140566 7/1993 Japan
43254 2/1993 Japan

[73] Assignee: JSR Corporation, Tokyo, Japan

Primary Examiner—Jesse Baker

[21] Appl. No. 08/132,653

Assistant Examiner—Rosemary Ashton
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Olmstead, Sprink, McCallister,
Main & Kneass, P.C.

[22] Filed: Aug. 18, 1998

[57] ABSTRACT

[30] Foreign Application Priority Data

Aug. 18, 1997 (JP) Japan 7-235463

[51] Int. Cl.⁷ G01F 3/038; G01F 3/039

[52] U.S. Cl. 438/278.1; 430/614; 430/621

[56] Field of Search 438/278.1, 914, 430/621

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5,378,698 12/1994 Etienne et al. 432/65

5,564,155 7/1997 Goyell et al. 432/70

5,963,221 6/1997 Masuda et al. 432/70.1

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0,377,758 10/1995 European Pat. Off.

43,23,355 1/1995 Germany.

Positive as well as negative radiation sensitive resin compositions that, in addition to being capable of providing excellent resolution and pattern profile, are particularly excellent in avoiding the problems of "micro-edge roughness" or "nesting surface irregularities". The positive type radiation sensitive resin composition comprises (A) as an acid-decomposable group-containing resin, or (B) as an alkali-soluble resin and as (C) as a diacid ester, and (D) as a photoacid generator comprising "a compound that upon exposure to radiation generates a carboxylic acid having a boiling point of 150° C. or higher", and "a compound that upon exposure to radiation generates an acid other than a carboxylic acid". The negative type radiation sensitive resin composition comprises (C) as an alkali-soluble resin, (D) as a group-containing resin, and (E) as described above.

12 Claims, 1 Drawing Sheet

US-PAT-NO: 5627006

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5627006 A

TITLE: Resist material

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Detailed Description Text - DETX (2):

In order to achieve the above object, the present inventors earnestly investigated in search of a combination of a polymer and a **photoacid** generator which permits sufficient chemical amplification to give a good profile of pattern without a change of the dimensions of the pattern with the lapse of time. Consequently, the present inventors found that when a polymer obtained by reacting isopropenyl alkyl ether, 2-alkoxy-1-butene, isopropenyl trimethylsilyl ether or isopropenyl benzyl ether with a resin having phenolic hydroxyl groups is used as resin component (a) and a photosensitive compound capable of generating a **carboxylic acid** a weak acid upon exposure to light is used as **photoacid** generator (b), said polymer releases a protecting group very easily to become soluble in an alkali developing solution, without any influence of basic substances such as organic amines and ammonia which are generated in the production of a semiconductor device, so that the above object can be achieved. Thus, this invention has been accomplished. There has not yet been reported a technique of utilizing a **carboxylic acid** a weak acid, in a chemical amplified type resist material, and it is surprising that various problems which have heretofore taken place can be solved by use of a **carboxylic acid**.

Detailed Description Text - DETX (10):

As the photosensitive compound (b) capable of generating a **carboxylic acid** upon exposure to light which is used in this invention (hereinafter abbreviated as "the **photoacid** generator"), any photosensitive compound may be used so long as it generates a **carboxylic acid** upon exposure to light and has no undesirable influence on the profile of a photoresist pattern. As **photoacid** generators particularly preferable in this invention, there can be exemplified compounds having in the molecule one or more diazodiketo groups ($-\text{CO}-\text{C}(\text{dbd.N.sub.2})-\text{CO}-$) or one or more diazoketo groups ($-\text{CO}-\text{C}(\text{dbd.N.sub.2})-$) which are represented, for example, by the following formulae (1) to (6): ##STR6## wherein R.sub.1 is a hydrogen atom, a cycloalkyl

United States Patent (19)

Urano et al.

US 5627006 A

(11) Patent Number: 5,627,006
(45) Date of Patent: May 6, 1997

(4) RESIST MATERIAL

(5) Inventor: Fumiyoshi Urano; Koji Oono; Hiroshi Fujie, all of Kawasaki, Japan
(73) Assignee: Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.; Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., both of Osaka, Japan

(11) Appl. No. 435,829

(22) Filed: Apr. 18, 1995

Related U.S. Applications Data

(23) Continuation of Ser. No. 295,154, Aug. 24, 1994, abandoned, which is a continuation of Ser. No. 360,371, Dec. 11, 1991, abandoned

(24) Foreign Application Priority Data

Dec. 14, 1991 JP 2 237,753
(25) Int. Cl.⁶ G03F 00703; G03F 00704

(26) U.S. Cl. 430/192; 430/170; 430/270.1; 430/226; 430/130; 430/225; 430/223; 430/204; 430/233; 430/235; 430/259

(30) Field of Search 430/270.1, 501, 430/195, 170, 152, 520, 521, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529

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0440375 4/1991 European Pat. Off.
0205642 12/1992 European Pat. Off.
2205257 10/1976 France
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Primary Examiner—John S. Chin

Attorney Agent, or Firm—Armstrong, Westerman, Hartzel, McLaughlin, & Neagles

(57) ABSTRACT

A photoresist composition comprising (a) a difficultly soluble species, (b) a photo-sensitive compound capable of generating a carboxylic acid, and (c) a solvent, is effective for pattern formation using deep ultraviolet light, KrF excimer laser beam, etc.

14 Claims, 1 Drawing Sheet

US-PAT-NO: 5308744

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5308744 A

TITLE: Source of photochemically generated acids from diazonaphthoquinone sulfonates of nitrobenzyl derivatives

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Abstract Text - ABTX (8):

exhibits unprecedented sensitivity to actinic radiation. This compound is photochemically transformed from a non-acidic entity to photoproducts which contain both sulfonic and carboxylic acid functional groups. The acid generator is effective with polymers having acid labile groups, converting them into alkaline-soluble polymers, and with polymers which do not have such acid labile groups. Positive or negative working photoresist compositions containing the new photoacid generator have unparalleled performance characteristics because of the increased acidity generated per quantum of light.

Detailed Description Text - DETX (10):

Additives such as surfactants, anti-oxidants, pigments, dyes, sensitizers, and de-foaming agents may be incorporated into the photoresist compositions of this invention. Organic solvents are used to adjust the viscosity of the photoresist composition and facilitate the application of the photoresist to the substrate by spin coating, flow coating, row coating, or any other conventional method. Examples of the solvents include ethyl lactate, glycol ethers, such as mono- and di-alkyl ethers of ethylene and diethylene glycol ethylene glycol, acetates and other lower carboxylic acid esters of the monoalkyl ethers, aromatic hydrocarbons, ketones, and the like. The concentration of the photoresist composition in the solution may be from about 25 to about 70% by weight.

United States Patent [1]
Koss

US 5308744 A
[11] Patent Number: 5,308,744
[45] Date of Patent: May 3, 1994

[54] SOURCE OF PHOTOCHEMICALLY GENERATED ACIDS FROM DIAZONAPHTHOQUINONE SULFONATES OF NITROBENZYL DERIVATIVES
[57] Inventor: Thomas A. Koss, Elverta, CA
[73] Assignee: Merck International, Inc., Chicago, IL

[11] Appl. No.: 08/252,323
[22] Filed: Mar. 5, 1993
[51] Int. Cl. G01F 1/23; G01F 1/30
[52] U.S. Cl. 430/152; 430/153; 430/154; 430/155; 430/156; 430/157; 430/158; 430/159; 430/160; 430/161; 430/162; 430/163; 430/164; 430/165; 430/166; 430/167; 430/168; 430/169; 430/170; 430/171; 430/172; 430/173; 430/174; 430/175; 430/176; 430/177; 430/178; 430/179; 430/180; 430/181; 430/182; 430/183; 430/184; 430/185; 430/186; 430/187; 430/188; 430/189; 430/190; 430/191; 430/192; 430/193; 430/194; 430/195; 430/196; 430/197; 430/198; 430/199; 430/200; 430/201; 430/202; 430/203; 430/204; 430/205; 430/206; 430/207; 430/208; 430/209; 430/210; 430/211; 430/212; 430/213; 430/214; 430/215; 430/216; 430/217; 430/218; 430/219; 430/220; 430/221; 430/222; 430/223; 430/224; 430/225; 430/226; 430/227; 430/228; 430/229; 430/230; 430/231; 430/232; 430/233; 430/234; 430/235; 430/236; 430/237; 430/238; 430/239; 430/240; 430/241; 430/242; 430/243; 430/244; 430/245; 430/246; 430/247; 430/248; 430/249; 430/250; 430/251; 430/252; 430/253; 430/254; 430/255; 430/256; 430/257; 430/258; 430/259; 430/260; 430/261; 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TITLE: Radiation sensitive resin composition

PUBLN-DATE: February 24, 1999

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ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

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APPL-NO: EP98115537

APPL-DATE: August 18, 1998

PRIORITY-DATA: JP23549597A (August 18, 1997)

INT-CL (IPC): G03F007/004

EUR-CL (EPC): G03F007/004

ABSTRACT:

CHG DATE=19990905 STATUS=O> Positive as well as negative radiation sensitive resin compositions that, in addition to being capable of providing excellent resolution and pattern profile, are particularly excellent in avoiding the problems of "nano-edge roughness" or "coating surface roughness". The positive type radiation sensitive resin composition comprises (A) (a) an acid-decomposable group-containing resin, or (b) an alkali-soluble resin and an alkali dissolution controller, and (B) a photoacid generator comprising "a compound that upon exposure to radiation generates a carboxylic acid having a boiling point of 150 DEG C or higher", and "a compound that upon exposure to radiation generates an acid other than a carboxylic acid". The negative type radiation sensitive resin composition comprises (C) an alkali-soluble resin, (D) a cross-linking agent, and the component (B) as described above. <IMAGE>

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Europäisches Patentamt
(19) European Patent Office
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(11) EP 0 898 201 A1

(12) EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication: 04.02.1999 Bulletin 1999/08 (51) Int. Cl. G03F 7/004

(21) Application number: 98115537.7

(22) Date of filing: 18.08.1998

(54) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK NO SI

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Yokohashi-shi, Kanagawa (JP)
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(30) Priority: 18.08.1997 JP 23549597

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(54) Radiation sensitive resin composition

(57) Positive as well as negative radiation sensitive resin compositions that, in addition to being capable of providing excellent resolution and pattern profile, are particularly excellent in avoiding the problems of "nano-edge roughness" or "coating surface roughness". The positive type radiation sensitive resin composition comprises (A) (a) an acid-decomposable group-containing resin, or (b) an alkali-soluble resin and an alkali dissolution controller, and (B) a photoacid generator comprising "a compound that upon exposure to radiation generates a carboxylic acid having a boiling point of 150°C or higher", and "a compound that upon exposure to radiation generates an acid other than a carboxylic acid". The negative type radiation sensitive resin composition comprises (C) an alkali-soluble resin, (D) a cross-linking agent, and the component (B) as described above.

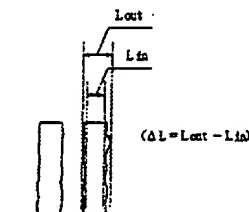


FIGURE 1

EP 0 898 201 A1

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Details Text Image HTML Full

TITLE: Radiation sensitive resin composition

PUBL-DATE: February 24, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
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TANABE, TAKAYOSHI	JP
IWANAGA, SHIN-ICHIRO	JP

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

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APPL-NO: EP98115537

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INT-CL (IPC): G03F007/004

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ABSTRACT:

CHG DATE=19990905 STATUS=O> Positive as well as negative radiation sensitive resin compositions that, in addition to being capable of providing excellent resolution and pattern profile, are particularly excellent in avoiding the problems of "nano-edge roughness" or "coating surface roughness". The positive type radiation sensitive resin composition comprises (A) (a) an acid-decomposable group-containing resin, or (b) an alkali-soluble resin and an alkali dissolution controller, and (B) a photoacid generator comprising "a compound that upon exposure to radiation generates a carboxylic acid having a boiling point of 150 DEG C or higher", and "a compound that upon exposure to radiation generates an acid other than a carboxylic acid". The negative type radiation sensitive resin composition comprises (C) an alkali-soluble resin, (D) a cross-linking agent, and the component (B) as described above. <IMAGE>

Europäische Patentamt
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(11) EP 0 898 201 A1

(12) EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
04.02.1999 Bulletin 1999/08

(51) Int. Cl. G03F 7/004

(21) Application number: 98115537.7

(22) Date of filing: 18.08.1998

(34) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

• Gintzka, Makoto
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• Tanabe, Takayoshi
Yokokashi-shi, Mie-ken (JP)
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(30) Priority: 18.08.1997 JP 234495/97

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(34) Radiation sensitive resin composition

(37) Positive as well as negative radiation sensitive resin compositions that, in addition to being capable of providing excellent resolution and pattern profile, are particularly excellent in avoiding the problems of "nano-edge roughness" or "coating surface roughness". The positive type radiation sensitive resin composition comprises (A) (a) an acid-decomposable group-containing resin, or (b) an alkali-soluble resin and an alkali dissolution controller, and (B) a photoacid generator comprising "a compound that upon exposure to radiation generates a carboxylic acid having a boiling point of 150°C or higher", and "a compound that upon exposure to radiation generates an acid other than a carboxylic acid". The negative type radiation sensitive resin composition comprises (C) an alkali-soluble resin, (D) a cross-linking agent, and the component (B) as described above.

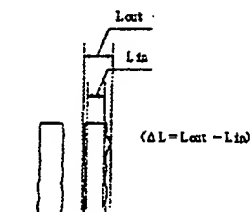


FIGURE 1

EP 0 898 201 A1

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DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1999-134799

DERWENT-WEEK: 200055

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TITLE: Positive and negative radiation sensitive resin compositions - containing mixed photoacid generator, which forms carboxylic acid of specified boiling point and noncarboxylic acid

----- KWIC -----

Title - TIX (1):

Positive and negative radiation sensitive resin compositions - containing mixed photoacid generator, which forms carboxylic acid of specified boiling point and noncarboxylic acid

Basic Abstract Text - ABTX (1):

A positive-type radiation-sensitive resin composition comprises: (A) (a) an alkali-insoluble or an alkali low-soluble resin, which is protected by an acid-decomposable group and becomes alkali soluble when the protecting group is decomposed or (b) an alkali-soluble resin and an alkali dissolution controller; and (B) a photoacid generator comprising 2 or more compounds, one of which, on exposure to radiation, generates a carboxylic acid and of boiling point of 150 deg. C or higher at atmospheric pressure and another of which generates an acid other than a carboxylic acid on exposure to radiation. Also claimed is a negative-type radiation-sensitive resin composition comprising (C) an alkali-soluble resin; (D) a compound that can crosslink the alkali-soluble resin in the presence of an acid; and (E) a photoacid generator as (B) above.

Equivalent Abstract Text - ABEQ (1):

A positive-type radiation-sensitive resin composition comprises: (A) (a) an alkali-insoluble or an alkali low-soluble resin, which is protected by an acid-decomposable group and becomes alkali soluble when the protecting group is decomposed or (b) an alkali-soluble resin and an alkali dissolution controller; and (B) a photoacid generator comprising 2 or more compounds, one of which, on exposure to radiation, generates a carboxylic acid and of boiling point of 150



US06136500A

United States Patent (19)

(11) Patent Number: 6,136,500

Kobayashi et al.

(45) Date of Patent: Oct. 24, 2000

[54] RADIATION SENSITIVE RESIN COMPOSITION

[73] Inventors: Etsuji Kobayashi; Makoto Shimizu; Takayoshi Tanabe; Sato-Idetaro (Iwasega, all of Yokohama, Japan)

[72] Assignee: JSR Corporation, Tokyo, Japan

[21] Appl. No.: 09/132,653

[22] Filed: Aug. 18, 1998

[30] Foreign Application Priority Data

Aug. 18, 1997 (JP) Japan 9-225461

[51] Int. Cl.⁷ G01F 7/038; G01F 7/039

[52] U.S. Cl. 433/279.1; 430/614; 430/911

[56] Field of Search 433/279.1, 914, 430/911

[57] References Cited

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9-377-788 10/1995 European Pat. Off.
43-23-389 1/1999 Germany

Primary Examiner—Joan Bauer
Assistant Examiner—Rosemary Ashton
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Oshio, Spink, McClelland,
Mann & Novack, P.C.

[57] ABSTRACT

Positive as well as negative radiation sensitive resin compositions that, in addition to being capable of providing excellent resolution and pattern profile, are particularly excellent in avoiding the problems of "beam-edge roughness" or "scuffing surface roughness". The positive type radiation sensitive resin composition comprises (A) (a) an acid-decomposable group-protecting resin, or (b) an alkali-soluble resin and an alkali dissolution controller; and (B) a photoacid generator comprising "a compound that, upon exposure to radiation, generates a carboxylic acid having a boiling point of 150° C. or higher", and "a compound that, upon exposure to radiation, generates an acid other than a carboxylic acid". The negative type radiation sensitive resin composition comprises (C) an alkali-soluble resin; (D) a cross-linking agent; and the compound (B) as described above.

12 Claims, 1 Drawing Sheet

Details Text Image HTML KWIC

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DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1993-236284

DERWENT-WEEK: 199724

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TITLE: Photoresist compsn. for prodn. of semiconductor devices - effective for pattern formation using deep UV light and excimer laser beams

----- KWIC -----

Equivalent Abstract Text - ABEQ (1):

A photoresist composition comprising (a) a resin which hardly dissolves in alkali obtainable by reacting isopropenyl alkyl ether, 2-alkoxy-1-buten e, isopropenyl trimethylsilyl ether or isopropenylbenzyl ether with a resin having phenolic hydroxyl groups, (b) a photosensitive compound which generates a carboxylic acid upon exposure to light as the photoacid generator, and (c) a solvent capable of dissolving the components (a) and (b).

Details Text Image HTML KWIC



US05627006A

United States Patent (19)

Urano et al.

(11) Patent Number: 5,627,006
(43) Date of Patent: May 6, 1997

(50) MIXED MATERIAL

(73) Inventor: Fumiyoshi Urano; Koji Oono; Hirotsugu Fujie, all of Kawasaki, Japan

(72) Assignee: Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.; Mitsubishi Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., both of Osaka, Japan

(31) Appl. No.: 435,229

(22) Filed: Apr. 24, 1993

Related U.S. Applications Data

(33) Continuation of Ser. No. 295,154, Aug. 26, 1994, abandoned, which is a continuation of Ser. No. 390,397, Dec. 11, 1992, abandoned

(36) Foreign Application Priority Data

Dec. 14, 1991 (JP) Japan 3-33723

(51) Int. Cl.⁶ G03F 7/02; G03F 7/20

(52) U.S. Cl. 430/492; 430/470; 430/270.1; 430/226; 430/330; 430/222; 430/223; 430/224; 430/225; 430/226

(53) Field of Search 430/270.1, 303, 430/205, 170, 152, 320, 504, 504, 325, 310; 322/50, 34, 59

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Derwent Abstract of JP 1-355338, Jan. 19, 1989.

Derwent Abstract of JP 1-155338, Jan. 19, 1989.

Derwent Abstract of JP 1-155352, Feb. 28, 1989.

Derwent Abstract of JP 1-121153, Nov. 17, 1990.

Derwent Abstract of JP 342,494, Nov. 23, 1989.

Primary Examiner—John S. Chu

Attorney Agent or Firm—AZUL/Long, Westerman, Beardsley, & Neigam

ABSTRACT

A photoresist composition comprising (a) a difficultly alkali-soluble special resin, (b) a photo-sensitive compound capable of generating a carboxylic acid, and (c) a solvent is effective for pattern formation using deep ultraviolet light, KRF excimer laser beams, etc.

14 Claims, 1 Drawing Sheet

Details Text Image HTML Full

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 2002:673047 CAPLUS

TI Storage-stable excimer laser-sensitive positive-working photosensitive compositions with reduced pattern variation on defocusing

IN Kodama, Kunihiko; Sato, Kenichiro

PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 86 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	JP 2002251012	A2	20020906	JP 2001-48784	20010223
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AB The compns. comprise (A) photoacid generators, (B) resins contg. alicyclic hydrocarbon structures, which increase their alkali soly. by acid decompn., (C) base compds., and (D) fluoro- and/or silicone-based surfactants, wherein the photoacid generator is a mixt. of triarylsulfonium salts and non-arom. sulfonium salts. The compns. are useful for chem. amplified photoresists suitable for halftone phase-shift masks.

IT INDEXING IN PROGRESS

IT 19600-49-8, Triphenylsulfonium acetate

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(base compd.; chem. amplified storage-stable excimer laser-sensitive pos. photoresists with reduced pattern variation on defocusing)

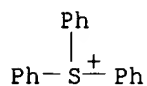
RN 19600-49-8 CAPLUS

CN Sulfonium, triphenyl-, acetate (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 18393-55-0

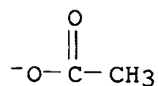
CMF C18 H15 S



CM 2

CRN 71-50-1

CMF C2 H3 O2



L14 ANSWER 7 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 2002:292085 CAPLUS

DN 136:332792

TI IR laser heat mode type negative working lithographic printing plate master

IN Shimada, Kazuto; Nakamura, Ippei; Sorori, Tadahiro

PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 25 pp.

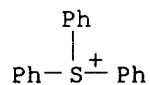
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2002116539	A2	20020419	JP 2000-310808	20001011
OS	MARPAT 136:332792				
AB	The title heat mode type neg. working lithog. printing plate master contains (A) an onium type polymn. initiator, (B) a photothermal conversion compd., (C) a polymerizable compd., and (D) a borate compd. represented by Ar ₄ B-M ⁺ (M ⁺ = cation; Ar = arom.) in a photosensitive layer. The printing plate master shows excellent sensitivity and storage stability.				
IT	19600-49-8 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses) (polymn. initiator in photosensitive layer of IR laser heat mode type neg. working lithog. printing plate master to improve sensitivity as well as storage stability)				
RN	19600-49-8 CAPLUS				
CN	Sulfonium, triphenyl-, acetate (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

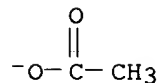
CM 1

CRN 18393-55-0
CMF C18 H15 S



CM 2

CRN 71-50-1
CMF C2 H3 O2



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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:39:42 ON 23 SEP 2002)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:39:49 ON 23 SEP 2002

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2 1 S L1 FULL
L3 116 S C2 H4 O2/MF
L4 0 S TRIPHENYLSULFONIUM ACETIC ACID
L5 7 S TRIPHENYLSULFONIUM AND CARBOXYLATE
L6 2 S METHYLCARBOXYLIC ACID
L7 1 S METHYLENECARBOXYLIC ACID
L8 1 S DIPHENYLIODONIUM CARBOXYLATE
L9 0 S DIPHENYLIODONIUM METHYLENECARBOXYLATE
L10 0 S DIPHENYLIODONIUM METHYLENECARBOXYLIC ACID
L11 1 S DIPHENYLIODONIUM ACETATE
L12 1 S TRIPHENYLSULFONIUM ACETATE

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:46:14 ON 23 SEP 2002

L13 16 S L11
L14 17 S L12
L15 104214 S CARBOXYLIC ACID
L16 3 S L14 AND L15

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:54:52 ON 23 SEP 2002

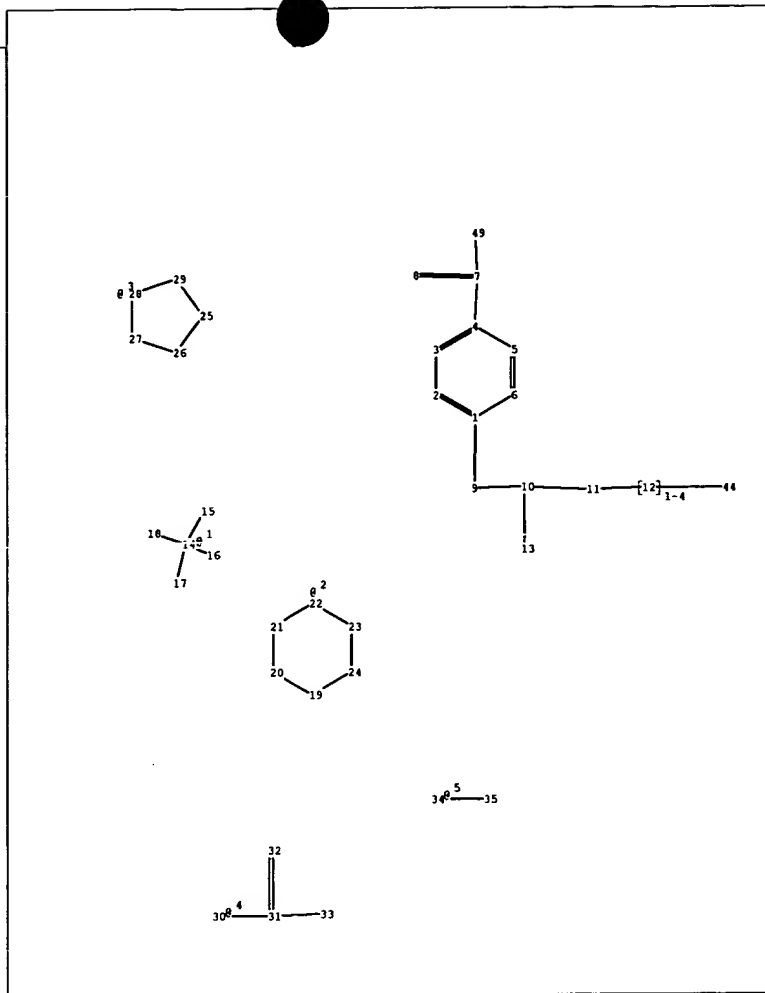
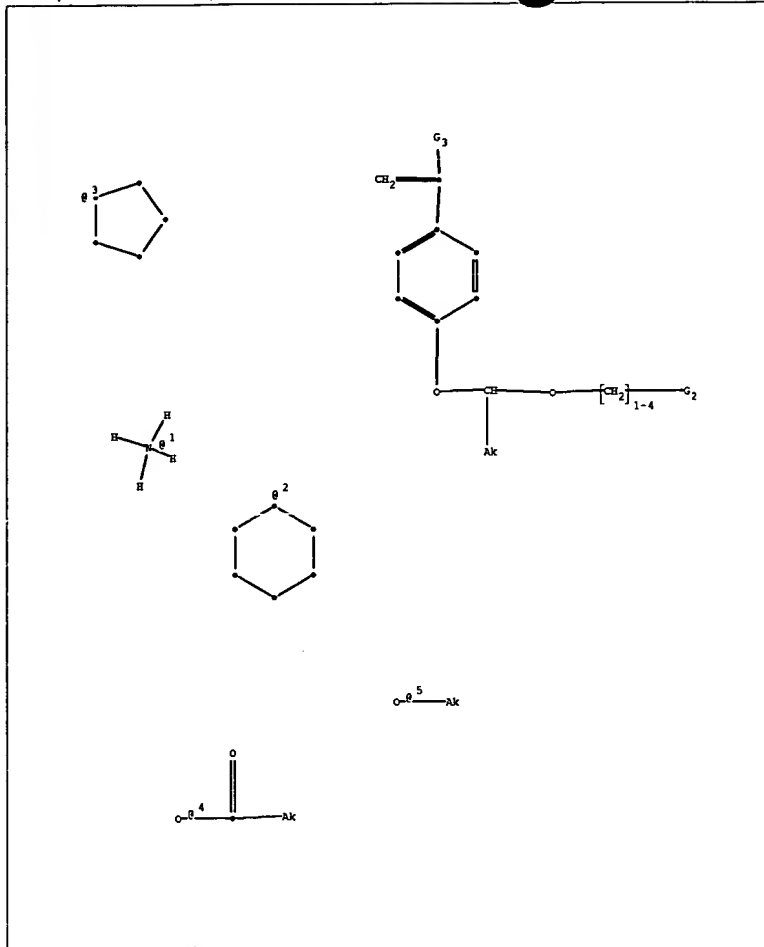
L17 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L18 87 S L17 FULL

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:55:42 ON 23 SEP 2002

L19 34 S L18
L20 3 S L15 AND L19

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 11:10:55 ON 23 SEP 2002

L21 28250 S CARBOXYLIC ACID AND SULFONIC ACID
L22 53836 S PHOTORESIST
L23 915 S L21 AND L22
L24 19759 S SURFACTANT AND POSITIVE
L25 294 S L24 AND L23



chain nodes :

7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 30 31 32 33 34 35 44
49

ring nodes :

1 2 3 4 5 6 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29

chain bonds :

1-9 4-7 7-8 7-49 9-10 10-11 10-13 11-12 12-44 14-15 14-16
14-17 14-18 30-31 31-32 31-33 34-35

ring bonds :

1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 19-20 19-24 20-21 21-22 22-23 23-24
25-26 25-29 26-27 27-28 28-29

exact/norm bonds :

1-9 7-49 9-10 10-11 10-13 12-44 30-31 31-32 31-33 34-35

exact bonds :

4-7 7-8 11-12 14-15 14-16 14-17 14-18 19-20 19-24 20-21 21-22
22-23 23-24 25-26 25-29 26-27 27-28 28-29

normalized bonds :

1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6

G2:Ph,SH,CN,NH2,N, [*1], [*2], [*3], [*4], [*5]

G3:H,CH3

Match level :

1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:CLASS 8:CLASS 9:CLASS
10:CLASS 11:CLASS 12:CLASS 13:CLASS 14:CLASS 15:CLASS 16:CLASS
17:CLASS

18:CLASS 19:Atom 20:Atom 21:Atom 22:Atom 23:Atom 24:Atom
25:Atom 26:Atom 27:Atom 28:Atom 29:Atom 30:CLASS 31:CLASS 32:CLASS
33:CLASS 34:CLASS 35:CLASS 44:CLASS 49:CLASS

Element Count :

Node 13: Limited
C,C1-4

Node 33: Limited
C,C1-10

Node 35: Limited
C,C1-10